FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NAVAL COMMANDER: OIL RIG INCIDENT WAS CHILEAN PROVOCATION

PY161733 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Rear Adm Niceto Echauri Ayerra, commander of the southern naval area, pointed out that the notification given to the "Interocean II" platform to move out of the waters it was operating in "CONSTITUTES A PROVOCATION OF THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT MADE IN EXCLUSIVELY ATLANTIC WATERS, THAT IS, IN EXCLUSIVELY ARGENTINE WATERS."

Adm Echauri stated that the current instruction he has received through the natural chain of command are to "CONTINUE DEFENDING THE FREEDOM OF WORK IN ARGENTINE WATERS" and he asserted that the Atlantic, "from the River Plate to Cape Horn," will continue to be Argentine.

He also stated that the official notice presented by a uniformed frigate captain, who was backed by a ship and helicopter of the Chilean Navy, constitutes an absolute act of provocation and a violation of jurisdictional waters, since they never requested permission to go to the platform." [Quotation marks as published]

Echauri Ayerra made these statements to the newspaper PREGON from Azul, Buenos Aires Province, in Ushuaia where he is posted. His duties comprise the jurisdiction of the insular region to Cape Horn.

Regarding the "strategic importance" of the capital of Tierra del Fuego and the neighboring area he stated "it is the duty of us Argentines to develop the area and NOT ALLOW FOREIGN "USURPATION."

TRUCKERS REPORTEDLY HARASSED BY CHILEAN CARABINEROS

PY161358 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2128 GMT 15 Sep 80

[excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA)--An official spokesman stated today that the Argentine Foreign Ministry "will not comment" regarding the difficulties that, according to reports published in Bahia Blanca, Argentine trucks are meeting when traveling to Tierra del Fuego over Mount Aymond in Chile.

This information was published yesterday by the Bahia Blanca newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA which stated that "difficulties are again met" in the passage of trucks through Chilean territory.

According to the newspaper, "many truckdrivers" said that the control exercised by "Chilean carabineros at the Mount Aymond pass is discriminatory." It added that Chilean carabineros "make through load inspections and they sometimes refuse to permit some trucks to continue their trips to the south when they consider that the goods they carry can be labeled as war materiel."

The report also noted that "the Getti Company was one of those that were harmed by such actions, since it could not even obtain authorization to take through Chilean territory a power generator that had been bought by the Rio Grande electrical cooperative" which is located in Tierra del Fuego.

The trucks must go to Tierra del Fuego through Chile at Mount Aymond about 100 km from the Straits of Magellan, which they have to cross in Chilean ferries, on which Chilean trucks are usually given priority. After crossing the straits, the trucks pass through Chilean territory for about 80 km before reentering Argentine territory.

In 1978, "the war of trucks" took place between Argentina and Brazil because the Argentine Government ordered control of the transport of "strategic materiel" from Brazil to Chile through Argentine territory.

This problem was solved with the signing of a transport agreement between Argentina and Brazil last year within the framework of the 10th meeting of the special Argentine-Brazilian coordinating commission.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PARTICIPATION IN SOUTHERN PACT

PY160333 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Sep (AFP)--Argentina has rejected reports indicating that it intends to curtail its foreign policy by restricting its actions within the framework of a bloc and has stressed that it will stay away from anything that might entail confrontation and exclusion, according to an Argentine Foreign Ministry communique released here this afternoon by the Argentine Embassy.

The communique has thus denied reports of an alleged Argentine sponsorship of a Southern Cone agreement or treaty aimed at creating ideological solidarity, defensive precautions and shared economic views among Latin American countries.

The Foreign Ministry made it clear that Argentina only seeks cooperation and regional integration, and that in keeping with its world-oriented foreign policy, it will continue to diversify and intensify its relations with all Latin American countries, irrespective of their political and economic systems.

The communique noted that as a result of an open economic policy, Argentine imports from Latin American countries increased by 76 percent in 3 years, that is, from $870 million in 1976 to $1,527,000,000 in 1979. Furthermore, Argentina has signed far-reaching agreements with Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay, and has intensified its contacts with Chile within the context of an overall framework of solutions for their future coexistence.

MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT BRAZIL 18 SEP

PY162214 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Brasilia (EFE)--A delegation of 76 military officers from the Argentine National Defense School will visit Brazil on Thursday, it was officially announced yesterday.

On the day of their arrival, the Argentine military officers will attend a conference in Brasilia to be given by the deputy chief of staff of the armed forces, Adm Ibsen de Gusmao Camara, on "how the armed forces staff advises the president."

During the afternoon, the delegation will be received by Planning Minister Delfim Netto, who will give a talk on "the policy of Brazilian planning and economic relations."

Local sources indicate that the visit by the Argentine military officers comes within the framework of increasing bilateral relations.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP REPORTS CONTINUING VIOLATIONS

PY161818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA)--The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights [APDH] has reported that it has received charges regarding "arbitrary detentions for political reasons" and "the disappearance of people" despite the "repeated statements by national authorities that (such incidents) had ceased."

A communique, signed by the APDH vice president--Augusto Conte MacDonnel--and the organization's secretaries--Jose Maria Sarrabayrouse and Jaime Schmirgeld, recounts that at 0500 on 1 September "personnel in army uniforms and civilians with army "vehicles" raided a house located at 65 Intendente Ballester Street in the suburb of San Andres, General San Martin County. It adds that those who took part in these events, "after raiding the house and carrying out similar actions at other houses in the neighborhood, they arrested 14 people. Among those arrested were the following young people: Eduardo Baro; Miguel Alegre; Silvia and Claudia Baro; Graciela da Rocha de Baro; and Raul Navarra and his brother."

The communique also adds that in another operation carried out in Mendoza on 26 August, "Rafael Baez and Jorge Aliste were also detained and placed at the disposal of the 8th Infantry Brigade," adding that "in view of the persistent demands of their relatives it was possible to ascertain that the military authorities report that they are drafting and indictment of precaution [sumario de prevencion].

"Regarding the missing persons," the report further indicates, "the organization makes known that on 26 August Paraguayan citizens Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa disappeared in this city," the former after having just concluded a 20-year sentence in his country, and it adds that "during the course of the year, charges regarding the disappearance of 11 people have been registered with the APDH, the most recent regarding Mr Gervasio Martin Guadix, who left his home on 26 August and has not returned.

"The APDH," the communique states in conclusion, "believes that these serious incidents do not contribute toward the peace which everyone so wishes, and it obliges the authorities managing the government to strengthen measures in order to prevent incidents of this nature."

REGIONAL LABOR GROUPS DEMAND REESTABLISHMENT OF CGT

PY162212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0102 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA)--Union members from the interior of the country today announced their decision to officially reestablish the dissolved General Labor Confederation (CGT) if the three sectors into which the Argentine workers movement is divided do not "rapidly" achieve union unity.

Leaders of the liaison committee of the union regionals of the country's interior said that they have made a peremptory call to national union members to "achieve unity," and that they will again call a plenum of regionals to analyze the results of their negotiations. They complained about the lack of acceptance given the call they made to natiolnal union members, and they did not rule out the possibility that the regionals of the interior would assume union leadership "on their own," and that they would implement "a plan of action" if unity is not achieved.

The leaders of the Commission of 20, the Commission of 25 and the Work Commission met at the headquarters of the metropolitan brewery workers union to continue the study of the unity of the Argentine workers movement, but no concrete resolution was adopted, and it was decided to call a recess until the day after tomorrow.

Initially, the national union members refused to meet with their colleagues from the interior, but after negotiations they decided to listen to them. The leaders of the regionals charged that it was the representatives of the Commission of 20 and the Work Commission that were slow in receiving them.

The delegation of union members from the interior included representatives from the CGT regionals of Moron, San Martin, Quilmes and the northern zone (all located in greater Buenos Aires), representatives from the Buenos Aires Province cities of Tandil and Mar del Plata and representatives from Salta.

GUEILER REPORTEDLY TO TRAVEL TO BUENOS AIRES ON 18 SEP

PY170015 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Sucre, 16 Sep (TELAM)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez said here today that Lidia Gueiler Tejada will travel from La Paz to Buenos Aires on Thursday, and that her former Ministers Oscar Pena Franco and Fernando Salazar Paredes will accompany her.

In a statement to TELAM, Arce Gomez said he met yesterday afternoon with the former president at the Apostolic Nunciature where she has been in asylum since 19 June [as received]. The minister said Gueiler had expressly asked to go to Buenos Aires. He added that he did not know which flight she would take. It is believed, however, that the former president will take the Argentine airlines Flight 281, which is scheduled to take off from El Alto Airport at 1200.

The Bolivian reality, Arce said, is known to all honest journalists who are visiting or have visited Bolivia. What Mrs Gueiler might have to say is not important at all, because I believe that with the detention of the two journalists who lied we have produced evidence of the fallacies in some reports. Whatever remarks she might make, he said, they will in no way affect us.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUFFS ANDEAN PACT POSITION

PY161400 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reiterated its position regarding the principle of self-determination and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations.

The Foreign Ministry reiterated the Bolivian Government's declaration of 31 July 1980 answering the Andean Pact's statement about the Bolivian political situation. As is public knowledge, the presidents of the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement again referred to Bolivian internal affairs last week.

Paz Zamora Praise

PY161822 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (AFP)--Bolivian political leader Jaime Paz Zamora said here today that the Andean Pact has taken an important new step by condemning Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime in Riobamba, Ecuador.

The Bolivian vice president-elect, in a stopover in this capital, said that the Riobamba presidential meeting was a success because it established that there will not be an Andean agreement without the restoration of democracy in Bolivia.

He added that he has just visited Canada and that the Canadian foreign minister told him that his government will follow the Andean Pact policy regarding Bolivia and that Ottawa will support whatever decision the Andean Pact makes regarding the La Paz government.

Paz Zamora said that he will travel to the United States today to negotiate for UN and U.S. intervention to expose the situation prevailing in Bolivia.

He also said that he will then travel to London at the invitation of the Labor Party and Amnesty International to defend the democratic cause.

He labeled as "bravado" General Garcia Meza's intention to take Bolivia into a Southern Cone pact. He also said that Gen Hugo Banzer would commit a serious error if he joins the Bolivian dictatorship.

CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

PY161912 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 10 Sep (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, Bolivian president-elect and leader of the clandestine government, in a document released today in this capital, ordered civil disobedience and nonrecognition of credit and investment commitments signed by the current regime.

The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) also released from underground a series of tasks for its members in resisting Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government. It states that, despite the military victory, this regime does not have political support or economic potential and this makes it a very unstable government.

The decrees signed by Siles Zuazo state that any citizen can legitimately defend itself from attacks by paramilitary groups until the public power, legally constituted, can process the criminals through the ordinary courts.

In its article No 1, one of the documents indicates that the Bolivian people will not recognize or admit any obligation resulting from foreign credit and investment operations or commitments affecting the country's natural resources negotiated by the facto government which took power on 17 July 1980.

The COB calls on its members not to recognize the labor relations officials appointed by the government to replace union leaders. It also reports on a COB underground meeting calling on workers, miners and peasants to organize themselves. It also demands international solidarity with Bolivian democracy.

After making an evaluation of the situation, the document states that the temporary military victory of fascism does not have the necessary political support and lacks economic potential; therefore, its military consolidation and stability are very poor.

In another declaration, the Committee for the Coordination of the Defense of Democracy, signed by Domitila Barrios de Chungara in the name of the housewives committee, calls for support of the COB, the defense of democracy, the organizing and carrying out of resistance and the creation of dozens of similar committees around the world.

ARCE FORESEES RESUMPTION OF U.S. NARCOTICS AID

PY170155 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce has announced that the United States will soon resume its programs designed to help suppress drug traffic in Bolivia. These programs were suspended in the wake of the 17 July military coup. Arce said his government has received a U.S. note indicating that the U.S. policy toward Bolivia is being revised.

SOVIET UNION OFFERS TO FINANCE TWO HYDROELECTRIC DAMS

PY160347 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Brasilia--The Finance Ministry secretary general reported yesterday that the Soviet Government has offered to the Brazilian Government financing in cash for the purchase of equipment for the construction of two hydroelectric dams. He added that Brazil will give an answer to the Soviet Union by the end of the year.

Although he revealed the name of one of the two dams--that of Ilha Grande, Parana State--Eduardo de Carvalho was quite reticent about commenting on the subject. But he reported that 2 weeks ago he held a meeting with representatives of ABDIS (Brazilian Association of Machine Industries), and ABINEE (Brazilian Electronic Industry Association), at which the participation of national industry in the construction of the dams was assured.

According to the Finance Ministry secretary general, the Soviet proposal--if approved--could advance the construction date of the hydroelectric dams. Mines and Energy Ministry sources also reported yesterday that the second hydroelectric dam could be that of Xingo, to be built on the Sao Francisco River, on the border between Pernambuco and Bahia.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS LAW OF SEA DRAFT AGREEMENT

PY170232 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Excepts] Foreign Minister Saravia Guerreiro admitted yesterday before a Chamber of Deputies plenary session that he is not totally satisfied ("and I believe none of the other countries is") with the preliminary text approved recently in Geneva by the Conference on the Law of the Sea that will continue to be studied and discussed until the end of next year. "There is, however, a general feeling that our vital interests have been met, and that what should be studied now is whether it should be approved or not."

Guerreiro stated that "it would be dishonest to say that we are automatically giving up something, and it would be irrational to reject the final study of the negotiations before finding out whether they meet our interests." He repeated several times: "We are not going to give up the 200-mile territorial sea, but we are going to study whether, instead of making a unilateral statement on the sovereignty over this territorial sea, it would not be better to submit the new conditions to international approval, to some kind of world opinion."

The foreign minister made a point of stating that Brazil is not losing anything essential in the conference being held in Geneva: "The process is rational and objective, and we have even won in some points. We are going through a process of negotiation which will continue until the end of next year. We have some doubts on several points (which are not essential), and if a proposal that seems appropriate comes up at the end, we are not going to lose. We must view the problem rationally."

Saraiva Guerreiro suggested that the great powers, including Japan, the United Kingdom Germany and the United States, were forced to give up their initially inflexible positions. "They were forced to accept the position of the coastal countries. In the case of the United States, there was even a contradiction between the interests of its east and west coasts, but the interests of the east coast have prevailed. They established a fishing zone. Today they would not have political or moral authority to try to establish extremely inflexible positions." But the minister added the following: "I do not say that there is no chance of an accident: there always is."

GOVERNMENT TO EXPRESS FRUSTRATION WITH NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

PY161421 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2217 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who will start a trip to New York, Canada and Belgium tomorrow, stated here today that Brazil will express its frustration in view of the deadlock reached by the North-South dialogue during the next regular session of the UN General Assembly.

During a press conference today, he stated that Brazil will maintain its traditional position on the various international issues to be discussed during the UN General Assembly, but that it will place emphasis on the deadlock of the North-South dialogue.

Saraiva Guerreiro disclosed that he will express Brazil's frustration at the lack of positive results from the dialogue in his speech at the UN assembly. He also pointed out that Brazil will vote for Costa Rica, which is one of the candidates for the vacant post in the Security Council.

Guerreiro said that one of the most important issues during his visit to Brussels is the signing of an economic and industrial cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Brazil, which will expand the relations between the two parties.

He explained that his trip to Canada will serve to make initial contacts with the authorities of that country, which is giving more emphasis to its relations with Latin America.

COMEXPORT FIRMS UP TEXTILE DEAL WITH POLAND

PY170135 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 16

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--Comexport (foreign trade company) has firmed up with the Polish company Textilmpex a contract for the export of textiles worth $200 million. Comexport director Jean Herscovici, one of the members of the Brazilian mixed trade commission that visited Poland, yesterday stated that this was the largest operation in this sector this year.

Comexport, the largest textile exporter in the country, began its participation in this sector a few years ago when the EEC and the United States imposed restrictions by establishing special taxes. Comexport sought alternate markets, especially in Eastern Europe.

ENERGY MINISTER CALS TO VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PY161350 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Cesar Cals will seek closer ties with Eastern Europe. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has traveled to Czechoslovakia where his main objective will be to strengthen trade relations.

PRESIDENT VOWS TO CRACK DOWN ON TERRORISTS

PY170159 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia--In a telegram sent to the Brazilian Press Association, President Figueiredo today reasserted his decision to identify and to punish the perpetrators of bomb attacks. He described those responsible for the attacks as citizens who insist on disrupting both the peace of the Brazilian people and their unwavering march toward democratic fulfillment.

PINOCHET RECONFIRMS CABINET MINISTERS, VICE MINISTERS

PY161830 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] During a meeting held early this morning in his office, President Pinochet reconfirmed all his ministers and under secretaries in their posts.

As is public knowledge, all the ministers and under secretaries of his cabinet yesterday submitted their resignations in order to give him freedom of decision in this new stage that the government has undertaken.

During the meeting, the president stated that he interpreted their decision as another demonstration of their loyalty to him. He thanked them for their decision, pointing out that they had done a good job, and that we will continue to work as we have done up to date.

Regarding the Ministry of the Family, the president stated that we will have to study it with Minister (Roberto Guillar), chief of the advisory committee.

He finally reiterated that they were all confirmed in their posts, referring to the ministers and under secretaries.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER ALLEGES PLEBISCITE FRAUD

PY170048 Paris AFP in Spanish 1621 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 15 Sep (AFP)--Andres Zaldivar, president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has reported here that several kinds of fraud were perpetrated during the plebiscite which last week gave General Augusto Pinochet the support of the majority. Andres Zaldivar recalled that Adolf Hitler had received a similar victory among the inmates of the Dachau concentration camp in Germany.

Speaking during the TV program "Testimonio," directed by journalist Cesar Hildebrandt, who had traveled to Chile to cover the plebiscite, Zaldivar warned that should the dictatorship remain in power much longer the process may lean sharply toward violence, and the PDC does not wish the country to reach a situation similar to that prevailing in Central America or Nicaragua. [as received]

Zaldivar added that his party will continue struggling for democracy even though the government has rejected a proposal for a civilian-military regime. He said that even if repression should be aimed at the PDC, the party is ready to pay the price because "there is no crossing the creek without getting one's feet wet."

After pointing out that the drawing up of the constitution which was submitted for the vote--the system by which one could only vote "yes" or "no"--and the entire process was controlled by the government, Zaldivar reported a number of frauds which took place during the plebiscite and indicated that it cannot yield a valid result.

He said that 11 million ballots had been printed for only 6 million voters, and that the PDC had detected, among other irregularities, that some voting stations had processed 400 or 500 votes, while the maximum established was only 300 votes.

He indicated that in a well-to-do neighborhood, of the 110 voting tables for women only 6 collected the 300 votes established by the law. The indelible ink turned out not to be indelible at all and could be washed away with water. Thus, one could vote as many times as one wanted, he added, while the TV camera was showing evidence of his remarks.

Zaldivar recalled that the 12,000 mineworkers of Chuquicamata elected their leaders 2 months ago. None of these leaders were progovernment; they were all of the opposition. He pointed out that recently the miners reached an agreement to vote "no"; however, the official count shows that 77 percent of them voted "yes."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SECRET PACT WITH ARGENTINA

PY161853 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A usually well-informed source of the Foreign Ministry termed the alleged existence of a secret pact between Chile and Argentina as absolutely false.

This was stated in Buenos Aires by Gen Isaac Rojas (Ret), who pointed out that the two countries signed a document in Montevideo by which his country gave up some territory.

General Rojas also disclosed that the Foreign Ministry is investigating the expulsion of 11 Chileans from Rio Grande, Argentina.

FRENCH EMBASSY DISCLAIMS KNOWLEDGE OF TANK DEAL

PY162150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1752 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Sep (TELAM)--Reliable sources close to the French Embassy in Santiago yesterday told the EFE news agency that their embassy knows nothing about the alleged purchase of 100 AMX-13 tanks that the Chilean Government is about to agree on with a French enterprise. According to Paris economic and political circles, Chile is reportedly interested in buying these tanks from the French enterprise Creusot Loire.

This purchase of 100 combat tanks will reportedly replace the purchase that Chile was going to make from Austria, which was recently suspended by the socialist government of Bruno Kreisky.

The Chilean Air Force last year purchased 16 Mirage-50 planes from the French enterprise Avions Marcel Dassault. The first 2 Mirage-50's yesterday gave an exhibition at Arturo Merino Benitez Airport to commemorate their incorporation into Air Force Squadron No 4.

AIR FORCE CHIEF LAUDS NEW MIRAGE FIGHTERS

PY162115 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0054 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Gen Fernando Matthei, commander of the Chilean Air Force and member of the government junta, said that the power of the Chilean Air Force will increase by 50 percent with the new Mirage-50 fighters purchased by Chile. Four of these fighters, out of a total of 16, were assembled in Chile. Two of them flew at noon today, showing their magnificent qualities during a ceremony in which Group No 4 received its combat flag.

COURTS OVERRIDE MILITARY, AUTHORIZE MAGAZINE

PY161651 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2024 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Sep (LATIN)--The civilian courts have revoked a military decision that was stopping the publication of a magazine. The Santiago appeals court has authorized the Araucaria Limited Enterprise, which is linked to Christian Democrat interests, to publish the GENTE ACTUAL magazine, thus leaving without effect the ban that had been ordered by the state of emergency zonal chief in the Chilean capital.

On accepting the appeal submitted by Araucaria Limitada, which currently publishes the opposition magazine HOY, the court declared invalid the military authority's resolution which had denied the circulation of the first issue based on current rules and regulations.

The editors have said that GENTE ACTUAL will be a magazine that will appear every 15 days and that it will deal with international events.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH INDONESIA

PA151921 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Governments of Colombia and Indonesia today established diplomatic relations for the first time. The establishment of relations at the level of non-resident ambassador was announced in a communique simultaneously released in Bogota and Jakarta at noon.

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA CRITICIZES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

PA161413 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has stated that Amnesty International's attitude towards Colombia has been biased and is not based on the desire to truly defend human rights. The president has sent a message to Gustavo Balcazar Monzon, Colombian ambassador to Great Britain, referring to the Amnesty International report issued on 28 August which has yet to be released to the public.

NATION TO IMPORT OIL UNTIL YEAR 2000

PA150132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1339 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Sep (EFE)--Colombia will import oil until the year 2000, the Oil Industry Information Center [Centro de Informacion de la Industria Petrolera--CIIP] announced today in Bogota. The announcement is the result of several studies now published which show that, approximately on that date, Colombia will become self-sufficient.

According to CIIP, the Cocorna and Castilla deposits, two heavy crude oil deposits which, because they are located near the eastern plains, have not been exploited, plus several small oil pockets located in other regons, might begin producing 50,000 barrels of oil per day in 1985.

According to CIIP, the production of these deposits will gradually increase to 98,000 barrels of oil per day in 1990. This producton figure is expected to remain unchanged until the year 2000. By then, CIIP explained, synthetic production might be supplying 146,000 barrels of oil per day. As a result of this, crude oil imports would no longer be necessary.

CIIP adds that, in accordance with the normal national rates of demand and consumption, Colombia will have to import 72,500 barrels of oil per day next year. This volume will continue to increase, reaching a maximum of 101,500 barrels per day in 1984. Imports will drop to 53,100 barrels per day in 1985 and to 52,000 barrels in 1990.

STRICT MILITARY CONTROLS ORDERED FOR EL PATO, GUAYABERO

PA121503 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Neiva--Huila Governor Alvaro Sanchez Silva has officially announced that special military controls will be established in the areas of Guayabero and El Pato, in Caqueta. Sanchez said that, at a meeting with the high military command it was agreed to launch a campaign to clean out the extensive 140 square km area once and for all. The governor said the measure will be strictly enforced with or without the peasants' consent because under no circumstances can an independent republic be declared or maintained.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES WITH BOMBING IN MEDELLIN

PA130448 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Sep 80

[(?Marino) Restrepo Amaya report]

[Excerpt] Medellin, Colombia--The wave of terrorist attacks continued here today with the planting of a powerful explosive in one of the laboratories of the Marco Fidel Suarez National School. The explosion did not cause any casualties and material losses were low, but it did create chaos among the students, who were in their classrooms at the time. The 1,500 students inside the school left their classrooms in terror. In the ensuing commotion, many of them fell. As a precautionary measure, the school's directors decided to send the students home.

M-19 MOBILE TV UNIT BROADCASTS MESSAGE

PA142323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1512 GMT 14 Sep 80

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 14 Sep (EFE)--A technical commando unit, expert in communications, of the 19 April guerrilla movement (M-19), has staged perhaps its most important criminal action by intercepting the frequencies of television channels to launch harsh criticism of the government. The action did not involve the takeover of the studios of Channels 7 and 9. It was carried out with the use of a very small, mobile, 500-watt transistorized transmitter which was placed in a vehicle.

Those who on Saturday night were able to watch the situation on their sets at home said that a man and a woman who claimed to belong to the M-19, read slogans of the group addressed to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and related to the amnesty. In their message, they demanded a broad and total guerrilla amnesty for those who are fighting and who have been arrested or sentenced, to achieve the country's pacification. However, the television viewers did not fully expand on what said in the program.

The interception of the television channels caused partial power outages late Saturday night in some sectors of Bogota and close to where the studios are located in the downtown sectors and the zone of the National Administrative Center (CAN) in western Bogota.

An engineer of the National Radio and Television Institute (Inravision) reported that the abnormal situation in the programming of channel 7 began during a musical program. At that time, the television viewers unexpectedly heard the playing of the national anthem which suspended normal programming. Then power was shut off, perhaps to prevent the situation from continuing.

Minutes after the action on Channel 7, Channel 9 was also intercepted for the same purpose, during the Television World newscast which was interrupted on eight occasions. Then power was cut off again in vast sectors of Bogota. The M-19 slogans were the same ones as those transmitted on Channel 7.

The state security corps were alerted and at first they thought it was a takeover of the television studios. A secret operation was staged with negative results.

According to the television technicians, the guerrilla slogans were heard on the channels by inhabitants of no less than 10 sectors of Bogota.

Impressed by the action, the engineers of Inravision also alerted the operators of the Manjui relay station to prevent the guerrillas from occupying the installations. In this way the slogans were [not] heard throughout the country. The government technicians explained that it takes 2 hours to track down a transmitter when it is stationary. In the case of the mobile transmitter, they added, it is virtually impossible to find it through technical means.

The guerrilla action apparentlywas in connection with the third anniversary today of the nationwide strike which paralyzed the nation and left more than 30 dead and 50 wounded in Bogota.

OPPOSITION LEADERS MEET WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY EATON

PY112213 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 10

[Excerpts] The Paraguayan opposition leaders have reciprocated the interest shown by Samuel Eaton concerning the opinion of the parties about the Paraguayan status quo and the chances to help the process [as published], according to what some of these leaders who have met with the U.S. deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs told ULTIMA HORA.

Mr Eaton met separately with the leaders of the Liberal Party, the Radical Liberal Party and the political groups which make up the "National Agreement." These meetings, which were held at the U.S. Embassy, began around 1530 and lasted until 1900.

Generally speaking, the politicians left the meeting with Eaton satisfied and emphasized that the fact that the visiting official believes the issues to be important has been proven by the duration of the meetings. The group of "National Agreement" leaders was granted more than an hour.

The president of the coordinating board of the "National Agreement," Luis A. Resk, explained to Eaton the guidelines of the "agreement" and the parties which make up the agreement; Eaton was accompanied by Ambassador Lyle Lane and other officials of the U.S. Embassy.

It was learned that Eaton had asked questions about the possibility of the "agreement" parties joining the process to help the implementation of democracy in the country. The political leaders pointed out to him that the problems persist and the conditions are not right for such participation. Eaton compared the current situation to the one prevailing at the time of his prior visit, and Domingo Laino reportedly told him that the conditions have not changed.

Eaton then asked about the reasons for the various splits within the Liberal Party and whether the situation could be overcome.

The politicians who talked with us stressed that they had not gone to make "querulous petitions." They added: "We did not go to ask for anything and Mr Eaton offered us nothing."

The leaders of the various parties had reportedly said that the solutions to Paraguay's problems "will be provided by ourselves. We have faith in our efforts. We have faith in the future which we are capable of building," they told Eaton.

The meetings were held in the following order: first the representatives of the Liberal Party headed by Fulvio Hugo Celauro, then the Radical Liberals headed by German Acosta Caballero; the final meeting was with the people of the "National Agreement."

EATON MEETING DISCUSSES PARAGUAYANS MISSING IN ARGENTINA

PY112323 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Radical Liberal Deputy Ligia Prieto de Centurion has told ULTIMA HORA that she met with Mr Samuel Eaton at the U.S. Embassy this morning. She stated that she was accompanied by relatives of "Paraguayans who have disappeared in Argentina" and mentioned Mrs Idalina de Tatter.

Mrs de Centurion stated that the meeting lasted over 1 and 1/2 hours. "The talks dealt with two issues: the problem of Paraguayans arrested and missing in Argentina and the political, social and economic situation prevailing in the country," the deputy said.

COLUMNIST ASKS PURPOSE OF EATON VISIT

PY121554 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 9

[From commentary column by Cesar Avalos, Jr.: "Why Did Mr Eaton Come?"]

[Text] I attended the press conference called by Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs. I must confess that I attended with the best of intentions and wanted to know the many answers to the questions that have arisen as a consequence of current Paraguayan-U.S. relations.

Regrettably I left with as many doubts as when I arrived. Undoubtedly proficient, diplomatic, he answered what he wanted to answer and when there was a burning question, he excused himself with the best of smiles.

There were great expectations regarding this visit, and in the end we still do not know why he came. Therefore we will have to presuppose the same things we did before his arrival, multiply the hypotheses, invent our own answers and arrive at our own conclusions.

He denied from the beginning that he had any knowledge of a Southern Cone pact. He insisted on this during the press conference and with triumph he showed a press report in which an Argentine military chief denied the existence of such an agreement.

Moreover, [Paraguayan Defense] Minister Marcial Samaniego himself stated the contrary in Buenos Aires. Surprised, Eaton could only say: "I do not believe that was exactly what he said." He refused to consider the possibility, treating it as a simple conjecture. He said the human rights policy has yielded good results. Moreover, it just happens that it is the countries most affected by those measures (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, perhaps Bolivia and Brazil) that are overtly or covertly asserting the existence of such an agreement, something that would make the United States happy. We still do not know what he discussed with the president or with the opposition parties. We only learned that he likes Paraguay, that he has been here several times, that he likes its people, but he did not say if he considers the national government to be democratic. He also said he does not know if there have been any cuts in military aid to the country as a consequence of that policy.

He stated that there has been progress, that he does not suppose things will change if Reagan comes to power and that he feels satisfied with the economic advance that will be brought by progress in the political and social sectors. He referred to El Chavo [Mexican television comedy popular in Paraguay] and acknowledged that he is more a diplomat than a politician. In other words, the same things we knew before we went to the press conference.

It was an unusual kind of afternoon. We waited 40 minutes so he could finish shaving (that is what he said). I enjoyed two coffees and the pleasant and smiling company of Donna Oglesby [chief of USICA in Paraguay]. I met some colleagues I had not seen for some time, and I returned with the same questions I had before--especially one: "Why, in fact, did Mr Eaton come?"

As El Chavo would say: It's just that, just that, just that we wanted to know....

EATON VISIT LINKED TO SOVIET INTEREST IN YACYRETA

PY151533 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 15 Sep 80 p 8

[From the "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] Mr. Eaton came to Paraguay mainly as a representative of U.S. economic sectors interested in participating in Yacyreta. This is because there was a rumor in the United States that the Russians were going to compete in Yacyreta on the basis of their experience with the Middle Parana Dam. [paragraph continues]

That is why they sent Eaton on a sort of "reconnaissance" mission so they may learn what their position is and thus put themselves ahead of the increasing Soviet escalation in the field of technology transference.

(That is what a smiling executive of an enterprise--not American--said about the reason for Eaton's visit.)

COMMENT ON STATEMENT BY NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY121901 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Commentary by Bacon Duarte Prado: "An Interesting Statement"]

[Text] The statements a diplomatic representative makes upon assuming his duties in the country he has been appointed to become a sort of guideline and parameter of his future actions. They are promises that cannot be disregarded unless he wants people to think he is shallow and not very serious. It is, therefore, a commitment he makes to himself, to the country in which he will carry out his duties, and to the country he is representing.

If we have before us a diplomat who employs direct, clear and precise language and avoids ambiguous terms and an evasive tone, we can say that this is a person who will probably perform an excellent mission in compliance with his duties as a linking factor between two countries.

This is what we are led to believe from the statement issued by the new U.S. ambassador recently accredited to our country. In clear and categorical language he explained what we may call "his philosophy," or a pragmatism that befits a person with good intentions, without any biased ideas, subjective stereotype beliefs or any other limiting prejudices.

From what we have been told, we can infer that the ambassador will relay true reports, will be fair in his assessments and will be well-informed on everything that takes place in this small but great country of ours which is experiencing a vital time in its history. He has to do all this keeping in mind our country's present demands and development. All of this is very important.

So many things have been said about our country in the United States that many corrections will have to be made. This rectification should be based on the truth and on an objective evaluation of the deeds, personalities and situations our country is experiencing.

All good Paraguayans want their country and its people to be known, but they want their government and the opposition groups to be measured with the same yardstick. The balance should be right in the middle and both good actions and mistakes should be computed honorably and freely beyond any factional prejudices.

This is what those involved with Stroessner's government and the Colorado Party hope for because we firmly believe that the truth will always favor our image, both in our country and abroad. And this is what we are also hoping for from the new representative of the leader of the western, democratic and Christian world.

Any international relationship, if it is to be firm and solid, must be based on the knowledge of what each nation is and does, on the kind of government each nation has and on the political and social objectives of each government. This mutual knowledge depends chiefly on the manner in which the diplomatic handles his mission. But because this diplomat is a human being he may be blinded by the propaganda of partisans from opposing factions and thus lose his objectivity by joining one of the causes to the detriment of the other, or others. But this cannot be. In this, as in other matters, a diplomat must be just and levelheaded and observe the issues not only in a superficial manner. He must also study the grounds of the case, its implications, and the scope of its overall structure.

FER LEADER DENIES LINKS WITH POLITICAL PARTIES

PA102215 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Luis Gonzalez, leader of the Revolutionary Students Front (FER-29), has said that "because we take responsibility for our acts, we take responsibility for the 4 September and 6 September events and we deny we are linked with any political party in the country."

In a statement issued over a local radio station, the student leader of the National Institute referred to his organization's acts. He said that "the government is trying to make the Panamanians believe there is a link between us and political parties any time we protest against the problems of national education."

"Our organization is antioligarchic and antimilitarist. To call for abstaining from voting in the next elections which we view as a mockery of the people is not the same as what the opposition parties have demanded," Gonzalez said, denying that the two positions are identical.

He said that the people are apathetic about the forthcoming elections and he added that proof of this is the fact that thousands of 18-year-old youths have not been interested enough to obtain their identification cedulas.

In his statement, Gonzalez said the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP) is linked to the current government. He said this was shown by the fact Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes immediately accepted the invitation of a group of students from the arts and crafts school who are members of the FEP while the other student groups have had to resort to pressure to obtain their just demands.

The FER-20 leader attacked the huge state expenditures on publicity in favor of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) while the students, through repression, are denied the essential things for the normal operation of their schools.

FRAMPO LEADER CALLS FOR IN-DEPTH POLITICAL DEBATE

PA151229 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 10-A

[Text] According to Dr Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO) and candidate for representative from Panama Province, "This campaign is characterized by a total lack of in-depth political debate over the problems affecting Panama."

At the outset of the campaign FRAMPO challenged the leaders and outstanding figures of the other political parties to become their parties' candidates so they could come out on the public forum in order to turn this election into a great national political debate. Unfortunately, Dr Pereira explained, neither the leaders nor the outstanding figures in the other parties accepted the challenges, preferring to hide behind candidates of lesser importance.

As a result, he added, the great duel over meeting the problem of the country's 150,000 unemployed has not yet taken place in 2 months of campaigning.

No candidate has explained how he or his party visualizes the solutions to the country's economic and social underdevelopment, which is reflected in a frankly bankrupt agricultural and livestock economy that stems from the absence of modern techniques, the lack of imagination shown by those responsible for the national economy.

It is painful to see that although this is to be a parliamentary election, most of the candidates do not even know how to speak and several of them even tremble before a microphone.

Acording to the FRAMPO secretary general, many of the candidates do not measure up to our people's level of political culture.

EL SALVADOR

ERP SAYS IT USED CHINESE ROCKETS IN U.S. EMBASSY ATTACK

PR162314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. Embassy sources reported that the U.S. Embassy in this capital was attacked this afternoon by leftwing guerrillas.

Immediately after the Chinese-manufactured antitank rockets were fired at the U.S. Embassy, located, in the northern part of San Salvador, members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) claimed credit for the attack.

U.S. Embassy sources told ACAN-EFE that one of the rockets hit one of the offices in the third floor, causing considerable damage but no casualties, and that the other hit the roof.

This is the first attack of such magnitude launched against the U.S. Embassy in this capital. The guerrillas told local news media that they used an RPG-2 rocket launcher to fire the rockets.

FPL CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON GUATEMALA EMBASSY

PA130051 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The People's Liberation Forces [FPL] today claimed responsibility for the fifth attack so far this year against policemen guarding the Guatemalan Embassy in El Salvador. The attack was not reported on Thursday because the authorities refused to confirm the incident. There were no casualties in the shootout. The FPL also claimed credit for the bomb explosion at a coffee processing plant in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of San Salvador. An FPL spokesman reported that they had carried out sabotage at an auto dealership in western San Salvador.

A spokesman for the Armed Forces of National Resistance said in a telephone conversation that on Thursday they seized San Martin, 18 km east of San Salvador. According to reports, at least 20 persons were killed in the clash between the guerrillas and the troops as the latter tried to maintain control over this town. The firing lasted several hours.

NEW GROUP THREATENS TO KILL 'ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE'

PA122146 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 9-10 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt] "The Shadow" will take care of the killing of the enemies of the people, particularly "the informers," who identify the persons who are later on captured and then killed. We are not members of any political, popular or guerrilla organization. We are almost 100 rational people who will try to protect the Salvadoran people. Let the enemies of the people not be surprised over the avenging visit of "The Shadow," an anonymous voice who called the offices of EL INDEPENDIENTE has said.

RADIO ROUNDUPS OF BOMBINGS, SHOOTINGS, FINDING OF BODIES

15 Sep Roundup

PA161238 [Editorial Report] Salvadoran radio stations on 15 September carried several reports on violent incidents throughout the country. At 1213 GMT Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish reported that a bomb was set off at the Siemens office at 0250 GMT. The bomb caused considerable property damage but no one was injured. At 1358 GMT Radio Cadena Sonora, reported that an anonymous caller who claimed to represent the People's Liberation Front said the organization claims responsibility for the attack on Siemens.

Radio Cadena Sonora reported at 1420 GMT that a bomb explosion caused a fire at a gas station in Santa Ana around 0345 GMT. Damage has been estimated at about 60,000 colones. No casualties were reported.

At 1427 GMT Radio Cadena Sonora reported that San Juan Nonualco officials had told the station that three bodies were found on the banks of the Tapetayo River in Las Delicias, San Juan Nonualco. According to reports, the three had been taken out of their homes by heavily armed individuals. They have been identified as Luis Argueta Miranda, 42; Juan Pablo Quintanilla, 37, and (Rusbelio) Tolosa Alvarado.

Radio Cadena Central at 1803 GMT reported that seven bodies have been found in the western part of the country. Three were found next to a Shell station and had a placard with the initials of the Death Squad. Two more bodies were found along a street next to Santa Ana Stadium. Another body was examined near the (Frenkel) store. In Chalchuapa, heavy gunfire was heard around the Benito Juarez School last night and the body of Marcos Retana, 19, was found this morning.

At 1812 GMT Radio Cadena Central reported that the Metapan courthouse has said two bodies were identified in (Rio Tahuilapa), (San Antonio la Junta) in Metapan, this morning. Their names are Guadalupe Mejia, 60, and Rene Martinez, 16. Other Mejia-Martinez family members were killed by unidentified individuals 15 days ago.

16 Sep Roundup

PA170118 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 1414 GMT 16 September reported that a group of persons, who later claimed to be members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, carried out a brief attack on the police station in Sacamil colony, Mejicanos, during the previous night. The same station reported that around 0200 GMT, a powerful bomb exploded at the Salvadoran Cooperatives Development Institute located on 27th Street East in the capital. The station added that a shooting incident ensued shortly afterward on Espana Avenue, where shooting continued as far as the San Miguelito market. The station also reports that a second bomb exploded 15 minutes later at the Insinsa textile plant on Heroes Boulevard. The station reported that both bombs caused heavy damage.

The same station added that another shooting incident occurred later on the road to Ciudad Delgado and that a brief attack was carried out against the Shell Company's Aguacaliente substation in Soyapango. The radio adds that two bombs exploded and caused slight damage at the Shell Company office on the road to La Libertad port in Santa Tecla jurisdiction.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1604 GMT 16 September reports that two bodies were found in the city of Apopa. One was a youth approximately 15, who had been found in the downtown area. The other was a young man, about 22, who was found in the area known as Tamayate Bridge. The report says that one of the youths had died this morning.

TERRORISTS REPORTEDLY BESIEGE CIUDAD DELGADO 14 SEP

PA170401 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Some 100 terrorists stopped the train at the Ciudad Delgado station, placed buses across the main approaches [to the city] and took over the city for half an hour on Sunday afternoon.

According to reports, the unidentified masked individuals came to Ciudad Delgado in a pickup truck around 1830 and the train returning to San Salvador was going by at that time. A group of terrorists got on the train and, according to reports, planted bombs in the engine so that it had to stop.

A birthday party was being held at a house in San Sebastian neighborhood at the time. The individuals approached the house and took everybody out. "This is no time for parties because the country is at war," they shouted. The hooded people put seven Route 4 buses across the roads leading in and out of the city while many of them strolled along Juan Bertis Avenue with submachineguns. It was reported that they fired shots for 5 minutes. The residents sought protection in their homes for fear of the gunfire. Fortunately, there were no casualties. When the unidentified individuals found out the authorities were approaching, they fled to the northeast toward Plan del Pino. The people were scared by the threatening presence of the hooded people. Explosive experts defused the bombs they had planted in the train and everything returned to normal.

200 ALLEGED GUERRILLAS SURROUND AGUILARES, LATER WITHDRAW

PA161212 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1422 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Early yesterday morning a large number of alleged leftwing guerrillas surrounded Aguilares and then attacked the National Guard station and the mayor's office. The incident began at 0410 and ended around 0530. No casualties have been reported. According to reports, the attachers totaled about 200 armed persons. They withdrew as military reinforcements began to arrive. The city is under heavy military guard this morning.

MARTINEZ COMMANDO UNIT CLAIMS CREDIT FOR 11 KILLINGS

PA170350 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Sep 80 pp 2, 13

[Excerpt] A self-styled "Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez" commando unit has announced that it will put an end to all gangsters in the country and that its activities are now focused near Apopa. This unit has claimed credit for killing 11 individuals who were found shot and burned on Saturday at Km 11 of the northern road. On that occasion the aliases of other criminals in that area who will be killed "next time" were mentioned, according to reports obtained by the authorities.

Apopa court Judge Miguel Gomez Soto and his secretary, Eugenio Martinez, said yesterday that the bodies were found by the side of the road and that according to the resident's reports it is believed they were shot and killed right there at midnight and then burned, since some charred wood was also found. Eyewitnesses said they first heard volleys of fire and then sporadic shooting as well as an apparent gasoline explosion which they think is how the bodies were set on fire. The commando unit has also been committing other mass murders in the hinterland. Reports to that effect have been received from Chalchuapa, Santa Ana, San Miguel and other major cities.

MAJANO CALLS FOR 'NEW METHODS OF GOVERNING'

PA170322 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Sep 80 pp 3, 13

[Excerpts] The ruling junta's democratic convictions have been spelled out by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano during the National Congress of Peasant Organizations held at the Central American pavilion of the international fair. Discussing the crisis between him and Colonel Gutierrez which took place a few days ago, he said that to think this crisis involved mere transfers of officers is a mistake. To think that the crisis was due to the personal positions of the military members in the junta is to maliciously misinterpret the problem. [He said:] These crises concern us all. They reflect obstacles to the state administration that must be removed. All must be attentive to the various problems that arise so we can try to solve them because this will affect us one way or the other. It is necessary to use new methods of governing, breaking away from all those vices of traditional past procedures.

GUATEMALA

GRENADE HURLED AT NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA170003 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1422 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Two policemen were injured in a criminal attack by unidentified persons last night when a grenade was hurled at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala. The diplomatic mission is located on 2d Street and Las Americas Avenue, Zone 3. The wounded men are Hilario Hernandez Diaz and Carlos Humberto Aceituno. Several persons who requested diplomatic asylum are inside the Nicaraguan Embassy. According to the report released to the Inter-Central American Radio Organization in Guatemala, the attack was perpetrated by unidentified persons in a vehicle. The policemen repelled the attack but apparently did not hit their target since the attackers quickly got away. The embassy was considerably damaged by the explosion of the grenade, as was a vehicle inside which is used by the Nicaraguan ambassador in Guatemala. As can be supposed, the attack puts more pressure on the relations between Guatemala and Nicaragua, it was said.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER REPORT ON ARMED CLASH ON HONDURAN BORDER

PA162039 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry has not confirmed that an armed clash occurred a few kilometers from the Las Manos customs post on the border with Honduras, Nueva Segovia department, on Saturday. According to reports, several Sandinist People's Army troops were killed in these incidents. However, this version has not been confirmed by the Interior Ministry spokesmen because the information office is closed at this hour.

The newspaper LA PRENSA today ran a headline saying "Heavy Fighting in the Northern Area." The item attributed statements on the matter to Rafael Cordova Rivas and reported an armed clash near Macuelizo. It also reported that the funerals for two members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front killed in the fighting was held in Ocotal yesterday. The reported attack was carried out by Somozists who came into the territory from Honduras and occurred in Mata de Platano. In Cordova Rivas' statements to LA PRENSA, he said that it is possible that the Honduran Government is permitting these counterrevolutionary gangs to operate in the border region.

Defense Ministry Communique

PA170055 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry; no date given; read by Capt Roberto Sanchez, Sandinist People's Army official spokesman--recorded]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. A band of approximately 25 counterrevolutionaries crossed the Honduran border at 0230 on 14 September 1980 into Nicaraguan territory through the sector of Mata de Platano, Nueva Segovia Department, where they clashed with a Sandinist People's Army border patrol unit. The band returned to Honduran territory approximately at 0700 the same day, carrying with them two of their wounded colleagues.

Ruben Diaz Benavides, chief of the border patrol, and Pedro Joaquin Palma, were killed during the clash. Another border patrol soldier was wounded but he is recovering, the authorities reported.

2. We exhort the Honduran Government and military authorities to take the necessary measures to prevent former Somozist guardsmen from using Honduran territory to attack our country. We are sure that responsible Honduran authorities will comply with our request so that these acts, which can affect the relations between our countries, do not recur.

Defense Ministry Foreign Relations Section.

SPEECHES AT CEREMONY COMMEMORATING NANDAIME HEROES

Carlos Jose Zamora

PA161305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2244 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech by Carlos Jose Zamora, member of the State Council and political secretary of the Chinandega Department direction committee, at ceremony commemorating Nandaime heroes at the Jose Benito Escobar Hall in the Sandinist Workers Central in Managua--live]

[Text] Companeros [words indistinct] of the Sandinist Front, companero members of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, companero members of the Supreme Court, companero members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Secretariat, companero members of the Sandinist Assembly, companero members of the Sandinist Front's departmental direction committees, companero participants at the third assembly of cadres and militant heroes of Nandaime, companero ministers, vice ministers and chiefs of autonomous institutions, companero representatives of friendly countries and organizations: This third assembly of cadres and militant heroes of Nandaime has been a historic event for our people, for our revolution and for our vanguard. It is significant not only for our country and for our revolution, but also for Latin America's revolutionary movements and for the peoples fighting today to throw off the forms of oppression that imperialism has been maintaining.

Important steps have been taken in connection with fundamental restructuring and consolidation. These steps were discussed and unanimously accepted by all of us at the meeting. The structures, the mechanisms, the new organizational forms resulting from this assembly will definitely help us obtain better guidance and will help us better understand and resolve the revolution's problems through a single, firm vanguard determination. Once again the FSLN is reaffirming and finding the path to continue guiding our people in new struggles, as it did in the struggle against the dictatorship, this time against dependence, underdevelopment and backwardness.

It is within these new structures and organizations that we want to frame the creation of the Sandinist Assembly, a body representing the FSLN militants and cadres which will constructively participate in our revolutionary leadership's strategic decision-making. This body will enable our national directorate to learn the thoughts and receive the valuable contributions of a representative group of Sandinist militants. This in turn will force us to make increasingly wise and correct decisions in connection with the difficult problems of our revolution.

I am honored to represent this assembly here today and to speak in the name of this body, the Sandinist Assembly. We are sure that it will worthily carry out the tasks assigned to it. In its name, we would like to tell our national directorate, our FSLN militants and our people that we accept with a profound sense of responsibility the new and complex tasks assigned to us. The distinction bestowed on us represents a challenge, because it involves an enormous improvement effort and the Sandinist devotion to work. The fulfillment of these new responsibilities implies a greater sacrifice, which we are ready to make. We trust that we will know how to strengthen and perfect our wills and our abilities, aware that in accepting this challenge we are fully and unavoidably responding to the FSLN's interests, which are the interests of our people.

We will know how to fulfill our duty with firmness and discipline and our greatest satisfaction will be in our humble contribution to our people, our America and mankind as a whole that they might walk along the paths of peace and social progress.

Long live the heroes of Nandaime! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the September heroes! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the FSLN! [shouts of "viva"] Free fatherland! [shouts of "or death"] [applause]

Bayardo Arce Castano

PA161606 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano during ceremony commemorating Nandaime heroes at the Jose Benito Escobar Hall in the Sandinist Workers Central in Managua--live]

[Text] Brothers of the National Directorate, companeros of the government junta, leaders of the State Council, the Supreme Court, brothers of the National Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], of the departmental leadership committees, representatives of friendly parties and political forces, companeros of the cabinet, brother militants:

First, we must express our regrets that our brother in the National Directorate, Henry Ruiz, cannot be here with us tonight enjoying the significance of this event since he is on a mission of extreme importance for the revolution. His work, however, is part of this improvement in quality begun today in the Sandinist Front.

The internal discussion process we are completing today represents the first great step in an improvement which the FSLN proposes in order to serve its people and the revolutionary cause of all the world's peoples.

We did not take a mere 2 days to work out these measures. We worked for almost a month holding meetings almost daily between the national leadership and representatives of various parts of the revolution. This permitted us to summon the representatives of our main cadres and militants to outline a number of political, economic and organizational proposals which will allow us to continue the Sandinist people's revolution.

The measures adopted at this heroes of Nandaime assembly will allow us to optimistically face the people and confront all the complex problems our country inherited from imperialism and dictatorial domination. We are trying to respond with concrete proposals for the economic, social and cultural development of Nicaragua. We are trying to apply creative, scientific principles and technical organizational methods in accordance with our specific process.

We think that these new organizational dispositions approved by our national leadership and ratified by the heroes of Nandaime assembly of cadres and militants will make it possible for the vanguard of Nicaraguan workers and peasants and the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, our FSLN, to attain greater organization of its talents, its potential and its energy. They will provide greater coherence and greater discipline in the fulfillment of each of the small and large tasks that together make up the activities of our revolution.

Only by achieving new levels of order and coherence in our internal and external communications and new levels of discipline in our work will we successfully and more efficiently execute the complex and difficult tasks of the national reconstruction.

We have always said that a revolution is not forged by a government. Revolutions are forged only by the working masses. The government is only a point of reference and coordination for channeling the masses along the course of building their own future and these masses, in order to best utilize their energy, lower the cost of their efforts and agree on the terms of the solution to their problems need increasingly better vanguards to lead them along the best path toward their future.

That is why the reorganization of the FSLN leadership is a reply to this need of the revolutionary process in which our working masses are now involved. Only to the extent that the FSLN can express its ability to properly join and lead the masses, only to that extent will the government's efforts, together with those of the masses, arrive at the solution to the problems.

The future our country is facing is also very difficult, complex and problematic. Reconstruction is an arduous task. But we are sure that with the organizational strides we are making today, we can more efficiently meet the challenge.

We are not doing anything other than articulating our power. We are doing nothing sensational. We are only using our human resources in what we consider a better way under the present circumstances. All we are doing is entrusting the main tasks of guiding and running the FSLN to a number of organizations, a number of collegiate bodies in which the contributions of the various companeros are all merged into one. Thus we hope to offer the most adequate solutions to today's problems. We are merely applying the old organizational principle of the FSLN: We are not merely a number of individuals, but a complex system of living organisms.

Those of us who have been selected today to each organization being created or restructured frankly feel honored for the confidence that the national leadership and the heroes of Nandaime assembly of cadres and militants have expressed in us.

More than just honored, we all feel a sense of responsibility. We know that we are not being singled out. We know that we are not being given privileges. We know that we are being given work, more work. This is, however, beautiful work; we will be working with our people to lift them up from the Somozist heritage and the imperialist domination which kept them down. This is the satisfaction we feel in assuming these responsibilities. What we feel is that each one of us, as a result of these organizational steps, becomes a greater servant of our people. As a result of these organizational measures, we are mere servants of our workers, peasants and other workers and now, having been grouped in functional organizations, we can better channel our energy and abilities so that our people, with the FSLN as their vanguard, will find the solution to so many problems facing us.

What encourages us, those of us who today have a new responsibility or whose previous responsibility was modified, is to give strength to each of the organizations of the FSLN, to give strength to all our organization to consolidate its role as vanguard and to give solid support to our people to forge their destiny.

But, in addition to this, in addition to the possibility of serving our workers in the reconstruction of our country, we believe that we, like all the members of the FSLN, like all the men of Nicaragua who aspire to be members of FSLN, will open the way to a real possibility of burying the past and emerging as new men.

The possibility has been opened for all of us to achieve that goal of the Sandinist militant which at the opening of our heroes of Nandaime assembly of cadres and militants was so properly described by our brother, Commander Tomas Borge.

As a result of the commitment of those of us who today have responsibilities in the various organizations created or restructured, as a result of the commitment of those of us who are members of the FSLN toward our organization and toward our people and as a result of the commitment of vanguard organization which precedes the revolutionary process of all the peoples of the world, we would like to again define the goal to which we aspire as men.

Tomas said: What qualities must FSLN members have?

Individual qualities must be in harmony with the qualities of the nation as a whole, just as the qualities of the nation as a whole must influence the qualities of the individual. Those who consider work as a reward and not a punishment; those who are aware that discipline is an honor and not a burden; those who know well that to be militant is not a privilege but a responsibility; those who practice simplicity, modesty, revolutionary humility and who become, by express will, instruments of the interests of the workers and the people; those who, like Carlos Fonseca, Jorge Navarro and Camilo Ortega, among others, bring back the light of happiness in the middle of the struggle in order to encourage the qualities of their brother combatants who were not petty, envious, egotistical, but who were apostles of unity, personal purity and complete unselfishness; those who are able to always tell the truth, to criticize straightforwardly pointing out to their brothers their defects and errors without being the least bit overbearing, vain or ill-intentioned; those who understand that it is the majority that makes decisions and who submit to the will of the majority even though they may still have their same beliefs; those who never forget responsibility, duty and the need to keep themselves closely linked to the masses and to the desires and aspirations of the people, and who seek out workers like fish seek water; those who do not become dismayed in their struggle against their defects and negative habits, against the persistent remnants of egotism, personal vanity and primitive appetites; those who are fraternal and extend a helping hand to those who were mistaken and who do not even conceive of the possibility of destroying those who one way or another committed mistakes and those who give greater importance to the efforts of today, the strength of today's principles than to the weaknesses of yesterday; those who have a big enough soul not to judge but to criticize, to give opportunities to those who sincerely wish to vindicate themselves; those who are capable of suffering, withstanding pain and challenging the enemy no matter how powerful--these are the true sons of Sandino, the true brothers of Carlos Fonseca and the only persons worthy of being members of the FSLN. [applause]

In expressing thanks for the confidence which our national leadership and the heroes of Nandaime assembly placed in those of us in each of the organizations, we wish, here before you and before the struggling peoples of the world, to promise to be true examples of these persons whom we have described as being Sandinists.

Therefore, with strength, with confidence, with sentiment, we reaffirm: Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always! Free fatherland! [shouts of "or die"] [applause]

Victor Tirado Lopez

PA161610 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2312 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Speech by Commander Victor Tirado Lopez at ceremony commemorating Nandaime heroes in the Jose Benito Escobar Hall of the Sandinist Working Center in Managua--live]

[Text] Brothers of the national directorate, Nicaraguan people: First I want to stress that I have been chosen to speak on behalf of the National Directorate in this ceremony adjourning the commemoration and it is an honor and a distinction I will always remember. [applause] I think there are other companeros who deserve this distinction.

I will be brief. I will try to summarize what this meeting has accomplished. I could not begin the adjournment ceremony of the third national assembly of members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] heroes of Nandaime without referring to a date so important to our history as today, 15 September, the anniversary of our national independence. At the same time, we would do well to recall 14 September, the date on which the intervention by U.S. imperialism was first defeated in Central America. [applause]

We proclaimed our sovereignty 159 years ago. This sovereignty was mostly nominal, and throughout our history we had to defend it with arms until it was fully achieved last year on 19 July. The independence, the sovereignty of a small, weak country like Nicaragua, with great economic problems, is not won once and for all, it has to be defended every day, every hour, every minute, every second. The struggle for independence and sovereignty is unending.

Now we are a genuinely independent country. This was not so during the three centuries of Spanish domination, nor during this century because, be it directly or indirectly, the reactionary forces of U.S. imperialism controlled Nicaragua's destiny. But I repeat, as of July 1979, all intervention in our domestic affairs ended. Since then the Nicaraguan people, led by their vanguard, the FSLN, have been ruling the country's destiny. [applause]

We must point out, however, how the propaganda agencies of imperialism and the reactionary forces of Nicaragua are systematically spreading the rumor that Cuba now rules in this country, and that through Cuba, the USSR is strengthening its influence in Nicaragua. Naturally, these rumors are accompanied by false reports like those claiming that Soviet military bases are being set up here, that weapons from Cuba are being unloaded here to be supplied to revolutionary movements in Central America and other countries. Time and again those reports have been denied. Not before the revolution, nor during the revolution, nor after the revolution, have either Cuba or the USSR dictated the policies of the FSLN [applause] or of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

We have not been pressured or threatened by our Cuban and Soviet friends. From them we have only received selfless aid without conditions. From them we have received respect for our autonomy and sovereignty. They did not tell us, nor could they tell us, how to assume prower, how to organize the armed struggle to lead the revolution. They did not tell us how to carry out the 1980 economic recovery plan, nor how to solve the complex political problems posed by this revolution. We draft our own revolutionary projects, using our own heads. Otherwise, we would not have led this revolution. [applause]

We repeat, this is a sovereign country and those responsible for what happens in Nicaragua are to be sought inside the country and not abroad. As leaders we assumed responsibility for this revolutionary process, for better or worse. That is why we repeat that now the sovereign Nicaraguan people, led by the FSLN, dictate Nicaraguan policy.

The third national assembly of members of the FSLN, heroes of Nandaime, discussed two topics: the country's economic situation and the restructuring of the FSLN directorate and its organization in general.

As to the country's economic situation, it cannot be examined without bearing in mind the twin negative legacies we inherited from Somozism; one was the result of destruction caused by the war; the other was structural. At the risk of repeating what we all already know, I must recall that on 19 July 1979, when the revolution won, the country was suffering economic chaos, spiraling inflation, unemployment, the destruction of industrial and business establishments, our devalued currency, the bankrupt economic system, a $1.5-billion foreign debt. In general the economy had sunk to 1963 levels. To this we had to add other painful and dramatic facts: 40,000 dead, 100,000 wounded, 1 million brothers barely subsisting.

There was also an ugly moral legacy: a dependent and underdeveloped capitalist economy. There was one agricultural sector engaged in exporting and another engaged in producing goods for domestic consumption. The latter was very backward and served as a source of cheap labor for the former. This allowed the dynamics of amassing capital at the expense of exploitation of peasants and farmworkers. Industry, operating in a small market, sought to supply foreign demand and to provide the luxuries of the petit bourgeois elite.

Unemployment, illiteracy, disease, lack of hospitals, doctors, housing, transportation, and all the great social imbalances were the logical consequences of such a structure. This was the starting point to build the new national economy. Ever since it assumed power, the FSLN has been engaged in building a completely different economy from that of Somozism, an economy without great imbalances, which will be increasingly independent and logically will have less social imbalances.

The first problem we faced was renegotiation of the foreign debt. There were three alternatives: To increase our indebtedness to refinance the debt; to declare a moratorium, refusing to pay, or to refinance it under conditions favorable to the revolution. We followed the latter. The importance of our recent success in refinancing the debt lies not only in the years of the grace period, nor the long-range terms achieved, but also that it smashed a plan by the most reactionary imperialist sectors to dominate the revolution through financial strangulation.

The strategy of refinancing the debt was launched together with the first general outlines of a Sandinist economic program and an operation for economic reactivation in 1980. Now, more than 6 months later, we ask: How is the economic reactivation program going?

Nicaragua's economy is beginning to be rebuilt. During the first 6 months of the first year agriculture, fishing and part of industry have been reactivated. By the end of 1980 we will have achieved 85 percent of the 1978 GNP, which is according to our schedule. We have managed to install a system of distribution of staples to prevent the shortages, sometimes real, sometimes fictitious, that caused great suffering to our people. As we expand this system, speculation and a shortage of staples will decrease considerably until they disappear.

One of our greater achievements has been the decrease in unemployment, which has decreased from almost 40 percent in July 1979 to our traditional levels of 17 percent. In 1 year we have created more than 90,000 jobs. Many of those jobs have been created in nonproductive sectors such as public administration and utilities.

The consolidation of the financial system in the last few months is possibly the most important step we have taken so far to curb the great imbalances produced in this area. Some branches in the private sector have progressed, while others have not. Business, for example, has progressed, and so has the cotton, coffee and cattle sectors. In the latter cases, reactivation has been achieved through state financing. Parts of the private industry have been reactivated, while other parts are semiparalyzed.

In view of the fact that the economy will not be reconstructed this year, the reactivation plan will continue in 1981, with great internal and external difficulties. For this reason, greater sacrifices will be necessary, as well as more discipline and austerity on the part of the people, their leaders and rulers. The idea is to program the 1981 economy, taking into account the experiences of 1980 to avoid repeating this year's mistakes. The basic lines for the 1981 program will be:

A. Investment will be channeled mainly toward productive areas, even though investment in social projects like health and education will not be reduced.
B. Labor discipline will be created to increase production in strategic areas of the people's property. We will need more willpower, more sacrifices, more discipline, increased production capacity from workers, and at the same time an increase in the capacity of the people's real property.
C. From now on we have to stress the creation of not just any job but of productive jobs.
D. Imports of luxury items will be restricted, and at the same time we will slightly increase the people's basic consumption. With this we will achieve two purposes: to help stabilize our balance of payments and to redistribute national wealth in a more equitable way.

E. Domestic financial austerity will continue to be one of the Sandinist state's basic functions. This means maintaining budget expenses in 1981 at the 1980 level. It also means a certain decrease in the number of government employees. This will be accompanied by an increase in capacity and efficiency of government employees remaining. In addition the state must apply strict control over the financial aspects and the productivity of the people's property area.

G. [as heard] To us, the people's property area has priority because it is aimed at solving social problems rather than raking in large profits. However, we will stimulate the private sector, especially the patriotic businessmen who are not seeking large profits or are devoted to speculation to try to take advantage of the economic difficulties for their own personnal interests. We will try to normalize the wholesale market of basic grains, medicines and imported products to protect the interests of the majority.

The members, cadres and leaders of the FSLN considered that the main problem in Nicaragua today is the economic problem and not the political or much less the electoral one. What must be discussed is how to solve the problems of health, housing, inflation, unemployment and malnutrition of the Nicaraguan people. We must discuss how to increase production and productivity. The top priority in this country is economic reactivation. What must be presented, and the FSLN has done this, is a body of solutions to the great national problems. [applause]

The FSLN is willing to discuss this problem with anybody [applause] but it is not willing to waste time on sterile talk about elections. We left this matter very clear on 23 August. Those who insist on bringing up the election issue have not shown any interest or the least concern for the country's economic reconstruction. They have not presented any solutions to the problems of the workers and the peasants.

This is symptomatic and revealing. This proves that the economic and social problems of the masses are of no interest to them. They are only trying to divert the people's attention toward electoral games which the country does not demand or need. Therefore, the watchword of elections now has been fully identified with the minority and reactionary sectors. The FSLN reiterates that the electoral process will not begin until 1984. The FSLN will devote all its efforts, energy and capacity to the constructive task of solving economic and social problems. [applause, shouting of indistinct slogans] Of course we are not against elections. We oppose the holding of elections at a time when they would be detrimental to the country's progress.

The third assembly of FSLN cadres and members has served to reinforce the unity, and above all to reorganize the tasks of our organization. Companero Rene Nunez already explained the reorganization in detail. We believe this reorganization will be very positive and will serve to improve the political work of the vanguard of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The FSLN--more vigorous and united than ever, with eyes on the future and always on the future because it does not want the past to return--urges the workers, the peasants, the students, the professionals and the patriotic businessmen to remain united because we will succeed in the reconstruction just as we did in the insurrection.

Sandino yesterday [shouts of "Sandino today, Sandino always"] Free fatherland! [shouts of "or death"] [applause]

GRANMA ANNOUNCES 'DRASTIC MEASURES' AGAINST HIJACKERS

FL161110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, official organ of the party General Committee, in today's edition publishes a note under the headline "Bitter Disappointment and Definite Warning," whose text we now read:

Although for quite a while we have not published front-page news about the antisocials despite the fact that the news are many and of much interest, this time it is imperative to do so.

The scum have become disappointed. After bitter experiences in the Yankee paradise, thousands of them want to return to Cuba. It is necessary to reiterate that the trips of those who leave the homeland are final. At this time, none of them would have a home where to live or a job to hold even if any of them would really want to work. Moreover, our people unanimously are opposed to their return.

However, since 10 August or in less than 5 weeks, nine U.S. civilian airlines planes full of passengers have been hijacked in flight by antisocial elements of Cuban origin using bottles of gasoline, threatening to burn the planes in a desperate attempt to return to Cuba and forcing the crew to land at the airport in Rancho Boyeros.

Cuba is not willing to allow such vandalic actions because of its international responsibilities and its repudiation of the fact that innocent people, including U.S. women and children, could be victims of these criminal activities, as much as because of our country's unanimous repudiation of these adventurous and antisocial elements.

Although the authors of these hijackings were arrested immediately and are in prison, the hijackings continued. The Government of Cuba has decided to warn categorically through GRANMA that if new plane hijackings take place to return to our country, Cuban authorities will adopt drastic penal measures against the hijackers or else they will be returned to U.S. territory to be prosecuted in that country. Let no one claim later that he has not been warned clearly and definitely.

TRADE TALKS WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER END WITH AGREEMENT

FL161625 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Talks have ended in Havana between the vice ministers of foreign trade of the Bulgarian People's Republic and Republic of Cuba, Georgi Pirinski and Jose de la Fuente, respectively. It was announced that in agreement for exchange of merchandise and an agreement of prices for the 1981-85 period will be signed in Sofia in a few days by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries. Meanwhile, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has received Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Georgi Pirinski. They examined the status of exchange of merchandise and prospects for trade expansion in the 1981-85 5-year period between the two countries.

COMMENTARY HAILS UPCOMING SOVIET-CUBAN SPACE MISSION

FL161904 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Excerpts] The forthcoming joint Cuban-Soviet space shot will undoubtedly be one of the most salient events in the long and beautiful history of relations between the two countries and peoples.

The fatherland of Lenin, which gave us its solidary aid in the difficult days of Giron and the October crisis, which has given us the moral and material support necessary to carry out the socialist revolution less than 90 miles away from U.S. imperialism, now affords us the opportunity, along with the other members of the Intercosmos program, to participate in a joint space flight. This fact is immensely important for us because through the Intercosmos program, our country begins in earnest to work together with the scientists and specialists of the socialist community in the exploration and utilization of the cosmos for peaceful ends.

By virtue of the Intercosmos program, Cuba sent a group of pilots to the Soviet Union to be trained as cosmonauts. After selection, training and several kinds of tests, there are at present two candidates for the joint mission with a Soviet cosmonaut. Either of these two fellow countrymen will know how to fulfill this complex flight program because he will have been properly taught and trained by Soviet experts with a good deal of experience. Only in the socialist system is it possible to achieve the high degree of development that characterizes the Soviet space program and to carry out the programs of cooperation among several countries that the Intercosmos program is able to provide.

BRIEFS

SOVIET COSMONAUT'S ARRIVAL--Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Lyakhov this morning arrived in Havana from Moscow at the invitation of the National Commission for the Joint Cuban-Soviet Space Flight. He was welcomed at the air terminal by Jose Altshuler, chairman of the National Committee for the Intercosmos Program and vice president of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba. The Soviet cosmonaut was also welcomed by Pedro Gomez Valle, section chief in the party Central Committee, and Ovidio Cabrera, director of information of Cuban television. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

VISITING CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL--Party Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has had a fraternal meeting in Havana with Zdenek Snitil, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. Snitil is visiting our country at the invitation of the Institute of History of the Communist Movement and Socialist Revolution. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

TEACHERS IN NICARAGUA--Chanting slogans of solidarity with NIcaragua, 156 Cuban elementary school teachers have arrived in Managua. This is the first group of the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent. The Cuban teachers will be assigned to the departments of Rivas and Granada in southern Nicaragua. Other groups will continue to arrive until 30 September. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

DELEGATIONS TO CDR ANNIVERSARY--Twenty-one delegations from socialist and other countries have been invited to participate in festivities in Cuba marking the 20th anniversary of the committees for the defense of the revolution. The delegations will begin arriving in our country on 23 September and will attend the main commemoration at Plaza de la Revolution on 27 September. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

PORT WORK REVIEW MEETING--Guillermo Garcia, member of the party Politburo and minister of transportation, has urged maximum utilization of resources and organization and participation of the masses for efficiency of the port-transportation-domestic economy network. He made the call at a meeting held in Santa Clara [Villa Clara Province] to review such work in the three central provinces. Secretariat member Jorge Risquet also spoke at the meeting. He noted that progress has been made in the three provinces with favorable results in the fast unloading of ships although some delays still exist. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY: ELECTIONS TO BE HELD WHEN MACHINERY READY

FL161335 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley said last night that the general election will take place "as soon as the chairman of the electoral advisory committee advises me that he can conduct an election because he is satisfied that his electoral machinery is in place."

A statement from the office of the prime minister quoted Mr Manley also saying that the election would take place, too, "when I am satisfied that the new official voters list is safely in the possession of the Jamaica Labour Party and the People's National Party."

Mr Manley said he had noted a recent statement by opposition leader Edward Seaga, at a public meeting and an editorial in yesterday's GLEANER concerning the date of the election.

"Let me assure both the leader of the opposition and the editor of the GLEANER that nothing either says or writes is going to have the slightest effect on the date of the election," the statement said.

At a press conference yesterday, the People's National Party said that there was no plan to postpone the elections until February of next year.

Replying to an allegation by the leader of the opposition that there was a move within the P.N.P. for such a postponement, P.N.P. deputy general secretary, Dr Paul Robertson, said the P.N.P. was "anxious for the elections."

CHANGES IN CRIME ACT REGULATIONS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

FL161340 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Sweeping changes have been made in the regulations under the Suppression of Crime Act. They deal with powers with respect to search and arrest given to the security forces under the act.

The regulations were tabled by the acting minister of national security, the Hon. Carlyle Dunkley, in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. Under the law, the minister has power to make such regulations which do not have to be approved by the house but are subject to negative resolution by the House.

Three of the original, or principal, regulations under the act have been amended. The new regulations have to do with the matter of search, custody or disposal of things detained, powers of arrest, persons held in custody with order for remand, treatment of persons arrested, among other provisions.

Question of Search

One of the more far-reaching of the new regulations has to do with the matter of search. This new provision requires, at all stages of the search, the attendance of the owner or occupier of the premises, place or vehicle being searched.

Under the new regulations relative to arrest, no persons shall be arrested unless "the authorised person" (i.e. a police officer) in charge is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for the arrest of such person.

When any such arrest is made, such person shall immediately be told the reason for his arrest, and must be taken immediately before a justice of the peace who shall determine whether or not there are reasonable grounds for the arrest.

There was no debate on the new regulations in the House on Tuesday, but is is expected that the opposition will seek an opportunity to discuss them when the house meets again on September 30, at the end of the latest 21-day extension of the special measures under the Suppression of Crime Act which was approved on Tuesday night.

According to the acting minister of national security, the 21-day period will give the government an opportunity to see the effectiveness of the new regulations.

MANLEY MEETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID 15 SEP

For Algerian reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Michael Manley to Algeria and his meetings with President Chadli Bendjedid, see page I 1 of the 16 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.